

SAYS TRUSTEES FAVOR MOVING REFORMATORY

J. E. HENNINGS SUPPORTS THE
PUTNAMVILLE PLAN — TOPIC
FOR THE LEGISLATURE

ANDERSON, Ind., December 28.—Joseph E. Hennings of Anderson president of the board of trustees of the Indiana Reformatory, says that the plan to move the reformatory from Jeffersonville to the Indiana State Farm near Putnamville, will be revived at the session of the legislature. He says all the trustees favor the location of the reformatory at the Penal Farm.

Mr. Hennings is of the opinion that it will cost no more to erect new buildings at Putnamville than to repair fire damage to the reformatory buildings at Jeffersonville, and that the reformatory could be more economically operated at a more central point than Jeffersonville.

He also points out that a large sum of money for certain supplies for the reformatory goes to Louisville, Ky., and that this money would remain in Indiana if the reformatory was more centrally situated. Mr. Hennings said that estimates on file show it would cost approximately \$500,000 to rebuild at Jeffersonville or to put up new buildings at Putnamville.

SOMETHING WRONG? MAY BE IT'S A CASE OF CHRISTMAS ITCH

If you have kind of an itchy sensation all over and wonder what is the matter with you, don't be alarmed, for it is nothing more than a case of the "Christmas Itch."

This new disease has made itself known in some portions of Indiana, according to reports and this is the name given it by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the state board of health although no official reports of its prevalence have been received by the board.

Christmas Itch Vs. Bread Itch
"Christmas Itch," is caused by auto-intoxication, according to Dr. Hurty, which simply means overeating and to the consumption of too much rich food during the holiday season might be credited the appearance of "Christmas Itch."

"Shucks, it ain't nothing but a case of the old bread itch that we had on the other side," was the analysis given the new epidemic by an ex-soldier, "except ours wasn't caused by the consumption of too much rich food because we didn't have no such."

And so long as the matter is not considered serious the soldier's explanation is accepted.

FORMS FOR FILING INCOME TAX WILL BE RELEASED JANUARY 3

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Distribution of forms for filing income tax returns for 1920 will begin January 3, the bureau of internal revenue announced tonight. Collectors for each of the sixty-four districts, the bureau said will simultaneously release six classes of forms on that date.

The forms to be sent out, the bureau said are for making returns on corporation income and profit taxes, merchant marine government profits taxes and government contracts profits taxes; information as to subsidiary or affiliated corporations, schedule of taxable interest on liberty bonds and certificates of inventory.

COLLEGE FACULTY GRANTED INCREASE IN THEIR SALARY

Crawfordsville, Indiana, Dec. 26.—Trustees of Wabash College at their regular December meeting, voted a salary increase of \$200 a year to most of the members of the faculty. Others on the faculty whose service with Wabash has been of short duration, received an increase of \$100 a year. The trustees also voted to raise the yearly tuition in the college to \$130, due to the increasing cost of maintenance. Under this arrangement the yearly athletic fee to be required of all students is \$10.

MARRIED FOR 27 YEARS AND NOW ASKS DIVORCE

Charles C. Cummings who lives just south of Cloverdale, has filed suit in the Putnam Circuit court asking divorce from his wife, Flora E. Cummings. Mr. Cummings alleges cruel and inhuman treatment. The couple were married in January, 1893 and lived together until August 1920, Fay Hamilton is attorney for Mr. Cummings.

PRAISE WORK OF HOOTMAN AT FILLMORE

GREENCASTLE MAN WHO HAS
BEEN PASTOR OF CHRISTIAN
CHURCH FOR SEVERAL YEARS
CLOSES PASTORATE THERE
LAST SUNDAY

There were many regrets among the Fillmore congregation at the Christian church when Rev. A. M. Hootman preached his last sermon there on December 19. Rev. Hootman had been pastor of the Fillmore Church for the past four years and had during that time won for himself a warm place in the hearts of many of our people.

When he administered reproof, it was always kindly and wisely.

Possessed of a kindly, sunny disposition he dealt with us as a wise father with his children.

He sought to lead us when stony paths were trod; to guide us safely past the sharp thorns of danger that lay hidden in our pathways. If rivers were crossed he was ever ready to stand midstream and guard us safely past the surging tide of temptation ere it beset and o'er turned our boat.

Under his ministry the church has been held to a higher level. He fostered and encouraged a spirit of good fellowship. It was always his wish to wipe out any feuds or dissensions that existed or might arise.

He did much to augment a feeling of closer fellowship between the two churches in our town.

His last sermon, "Good House-keeping" was a fitting tribute to this good man. It held many lessons that we might all do well to remember.

A Member.

A BANK ROBBERY IS FRUSTRATED AT DAYTON, IND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 25.—A daring attempt to rob the bank of Dayton at 1 o'clock Friday morning was frustrated by Oscar Lentz who discovered the would be yeggmen at work on the bank window and fired three shots from a shotgun at them. Mr. Lentz who rooms over the Nicely grocery store, across the street from the bank, was awakened by the noise of an automobile. The engine continued to run and Lentz got out of bed to see what it was.

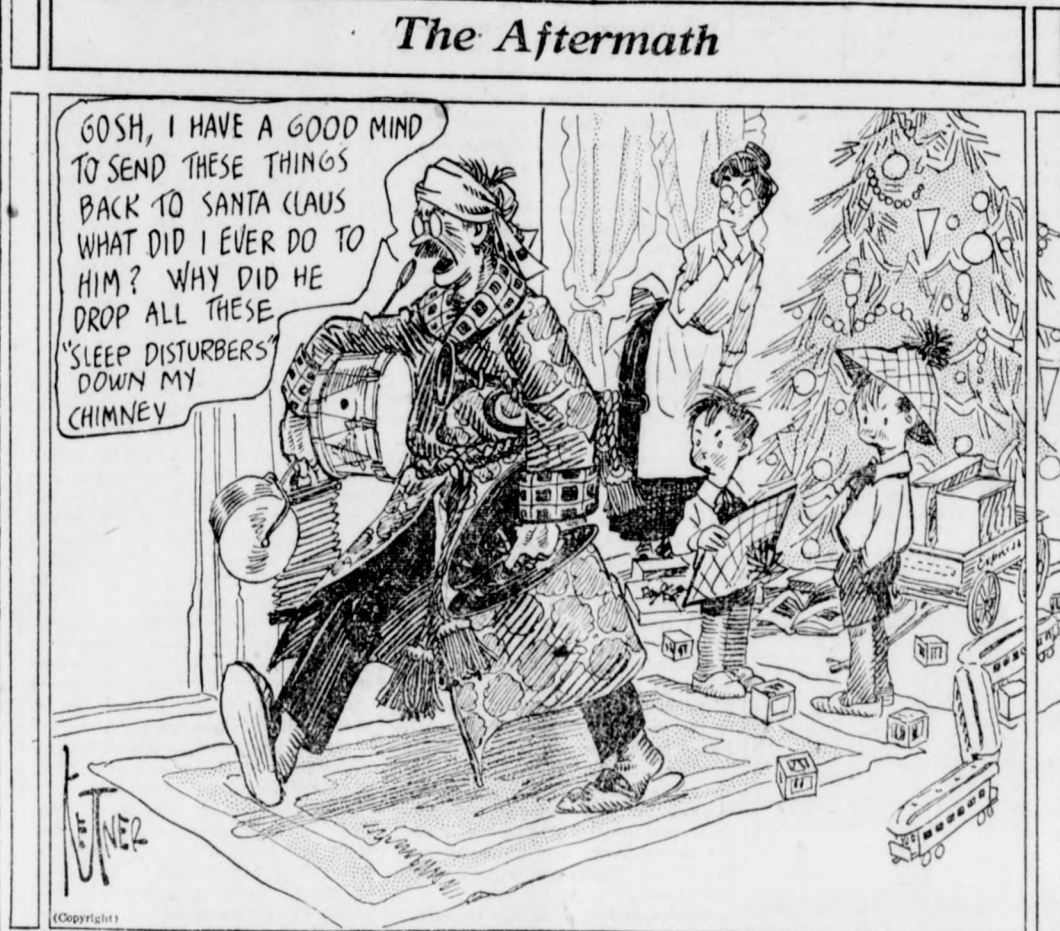
He discovered the car a half block north of Main street and saw a man standing beside it. Three other men were walking toward the bank. Two of the men went to the side window, while the third stationed himself at the corner to watch. Lentz realized what was afoot and securing his shotgun fired at the men working on the window. The chagrin of shot shattered the glass window, but it is not known whether or not any of the men was struck.

After Lentz had fired his gun, the three men rushed to the automobile and drove around the block, coming back in front of the bank. As they passed Lentz again he fired two more shots at the fleeing car.

HAYMAKERS WILL GIVE ENTERTAINMENT

The Haymakers will give an entertainment Friday evening in their hall. All Reg Men and Pocahontas are invited to attend and enjoy a good social time. There will be plenty of good eats.

Mrs. Pear Kerr who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Golda Carver in Indianapolis for several days has returned to her home in this city.



RAISE \$109 FOR RELIEF IN EUROPE

CLOVERDALE TOWNSHIP RE-
PORTS PROGRESS IN CAM-
PAIGN NOW BEING WAGED TO
SECURE \$4,800 IN PUTNAM
COUNTY

The State of Indiana has been asked to raise \$750,000 for European Relief. Putnam County's share will be \$4,800.

A great amount of money has been forwarded from practically every county in the state to the Literary Digest Fund being raised for the same purpose, and from collections made at churches. Each county will receive credit for their subscriptions to these funds.

This movement has been endorsed by Colonel Gignilliat of the American Legion and Mrs. Carr of the American War Mothers.

The movement is gaining headway throughout the county. Cloverdale Township has raised \$109.29 thus far and the campaign has hardly commenced.

FILLMORE METHODISTS ELECT CHURCH OFFICERS

A meeting of the Sunday school Board of the Fillmore Methodist Church was held last Sunday and the following were elected to serve as officers of the school during the coming year:—

Superintendent, Clarence Ragan; Asst. Supt. Mrs. Lillie Wright; Secretary, Miss Mary Oliver; Treasurer, Maynard Purdy; Librarian, Mrs. Thelma Wright; Pianist, Miss Dorothy Wright; S. S. Chorus leaders, Misses Marjorie Bastin, Colene Clift, and Louise Brown; Cradle Roll Supt., Miss Ruthven Dunlavy; Home Dept. Supt., Mrs. Katie Bastin. The installation of officers and teachers of the Sunday school will take place on Sunday morning, January 9th.

A free oyster supper and social was held on Tuesday evening of this week by the Fillmore Methodist Sunday school. All members of the church and congregation were invited and the ladies of the church did the serving. In spite of bad roads and inclement weather, a good number attended, and an enjoyable evening is reported.

Services will be held next Sunday morning and evening at Wesley Chapel, conducted by Rev. F. O. Fraley. Sunday school officers and teachers will be installed at the forenoon session.

CECIL CRAFT ARE MARRIED

Rev. Levi Marshall of the Christian church united in marriage this morning at the Christian Church parsonage. Miss Ruth Hutey of Manhattan and Cecil Craft of Manhattan. The young couple will live on the groom's farm near Manhattan. The bride taught school in Putnam county for several years.

DIES AT 86 ON FARM WHERE HE SPENT LIFE

END COMES TO GEORGE C. BUNTON, PROMINENT MARION TOWNSHIP FARMER—FUNERAL WILL BE AT THE FILLMORE CHURCH ON FRIDAY MORNING

The death of George C. Bunton, age 86 years and one month, occurred at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening at his home about 7 miles east of Greencastle. Death came to Mr. Bunton after a prolonged illness of Bright's disease.

The funeral will be held on Friday morning at 11 o'clock at the Christian church in Fillmore. A burial will be in the Fillmore cemetery. The services will be conducted by Rev. A. M. Hootman.

Mr. Bunton leaves three sons, Charley Bunton and Jeff Bunton who reside in Marion township and John Bunton of Danville. Two daughters Mrs. Lou Reese, wife of George Reese and Eva Ogle, wife of Lewis Ogle, also survive.

Mr. Bunton was a plain, honest, good thinking man. A man who never sought but who loved to assist others in the many pursuits of life. He was of loving and kindly disposition and was highly thought of by all who knew him.

During his recent years his son, Charles Bunton and his wife had lived with him and made his home comfortable and pleasant. Mr. Bunton was born and resided his entire life on the farm on which he died.

Bad checks are becoming quite common in Greencastle. This morning a Greencastle young man who had previously implicated in bad check affairs got a check cashed at a local store. He carried a suitcase when he entered the store. After retting the check cashed asked the store proprietor if he could leave his suitcase in the store for a little while. After the young man left the store the proprietor learned the check was bad. Officers were notified but could not locate the young man.

NEW METAL INDUSTRY TO LOCATE

MANUFACTURERS OF ALLOY METAL, A REGISTERED ALLOY WHICH PROMISES TO BECOME ONE OF THE LEADING METALS OF THE DAY, HAVE PURCHASED THE OLD LIGHTNING ROD FACTORY

"Alloy Metal," is its name. It is a light metal of great strength and durability.

It is a trifle lighter than aluminum but stronger. It will not rust. It will not tarnish.

The metal was made and registered by A. D. Stringer, a chemist, who has spent many years in the study of chemistry, being the graduate of many leading schools.

The metal can be used for household and kitchen utensils, airplane wings, automobile pistons or, in fact any thing for which a metal is used.

Although just in its infancy the metal is proving to be more than what is claimed for it by its maker.

Just now hundreds of sets of automobile pistons made of the new metal are being used in Indianapolis. One pair was run for three weeks in a car without any oil and showed no perceptible wear.

The metal is now being made in a small factory in Indianapolis.

But—here is the story. Mr. Stringer and his associates have purchased the old Lightning Rod factory and soon will start a plant there. M. I. Stringer of this city, a cousin of the inventor, will be in charge of the local factory. Approximately 50 men will be employed in the manufacture of the metal, which will be made and cast into pigs in the local factory.

Already the company has an order for 15 tons a day from a large Plumbing Manufacturing concern. It is believed that as soon as the metal is thoroughly introduced and its worth shown that the business will increase in leaps and bounds.

Work at getting the local plant ready for operation will begin the first of the year.

Charles Gambold of the Hurst & Co. store of this city is in Indianapolis today on business.

Amos Brown has been appointed janitor at the Second Ward School Building by the school board to fill the vacancy of Henry Newgent whose death occurred last week. Mr. Brown will assume his duties when school opens again on January 3.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Brown have returned to their home in Lebanon after a short visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bryan and family.

GOLDBERG TREATS POST OFFICE FORCE

A Times reporter yesterday found the postoffice force puffing away like a Midland engine going up the Bryson Hill. Harry Goldberg, has just treated the force to cigars as a token of appreciation of the good service of the force during the closing year. The postmen, including clerks and rural route men, greatly appreciated the smokes and the remembrance.—Brazil Times.

DON'T STORE YOUR TRUCK IN STREET

CITY COUNCIL, AFTER PERIOD OF INACTIVITY, GETS ACTIVE WITH A VENGEANCE—ORDINANCE GOVERNING USAGE OF CITY SEWER SYSTEM IS PASSED

Don't store your truck on the street.

For if you do, you will be prosecuted by the City of Greencastle.

The City Council, at its meeting on Tuesday night, passed an ordinance aimed at truck owners who have a habit of leaving their trucks in the street in front of their residence all night long.

The ordinance prohibits the parking of trucks on the residential streets and provides fines for failure to abide by the ordinance.

Another ordinance which prohibits the placing of indissoluble matter in the Greencastle sewer was passed. This ordinance was passed in an attempt to discontinue sewer trouble which recently has developed. The sewer has become stopped up in several places by indissoluble matter.

THREE WOMEN ON JURY FOR COURT TERM

MRS. ALICE HALTOM AND MRS. U. V. O'DANIELS OF GREENCASTLE AND MRS. RUTH THOMAS OF GREENCASTLE TOWNSHIP DRAWN BY JURY COMMISSIONER'S TUESDAY—GRAND JURY ALSO DRAWN

Three women were drawn as members of the petit jury for the January term of court which will begin next Monday. This is the first time that a woman has ever been drawn on a Putnam county jury. The three women are Mrs. U. V. O'Daniels and Mrs. Alice Haltom of Greencastle and Mrs. Ruth Thomas of Greencastle township.

The juries as drawn are as follows:

GRAND JURY
W. L. Davis, Franklin Tp.
Jesse L. Hubbard, Jefferson Tp.
Henry C. Storm, Marion Tp.
Albert Stoner, Madison Tp.
John Rightsell, Washington Tp.
W. T. Slavens, Clinton Tp.

PETIT JURY
W. M. Mosier, Jefferson Tp.
Thos. B. Howlett, Monroe Tp.
Charles Shannon, Russell Tp.
Clarence Davis, Cloverdale Tp.
Alice Haltom, Greencastle.
Ruth Thomas, Greencastle.
Romulus Boyd, Russell Tp.
Shelby Moler, Clinton Tp.
Morton W. Fordice, Russell Tp.
O. P. M. Smith, Monroe Tp.
Chas. Dially, Washington Tp.
Mrs. U. V. O'Daniel, Greencastle.

Miss Alta Crump is visiting her sister Mrs. Jack Malone and Mr. Malone at their home near Gallatin, Tennessee.

D. B. Caughthran of this city was in Elwood Tuesday.

John H. James and R. L. O'Hair have been in northern Indiana for the past two days looking after the interests of the Elijah Grantham estate. Mr. Grantham owned several farms near Monon, Indiana.

SUIT FILED TO GET REFUND OF \$250 OVERPAID ROAD BUILDER

CLOVERDALE TOWNSHIP, BY ATTORNEY GENERAL, FILES SUIT ASKING JUDGEMENT AGAINST EARL HURST AND OTHERS—PAYMENT ON R. W. BUNTON ROAD CAUSES TROUBLE

A suit of Cloverdale township, as a taxing unit, against Earl Hurst, a gravel road contractor, asking judgment of \$250 together with interest and costs, has been filed in the Putnam county Circuit court by Attorney General Stansbury. The amount, \$250—it is alleged was over paid Hurst for the construction of the R. W. Bunton and others road in Cloverdale township. It is said that a demand for the amount has been made upon Hurst but that he refuses to refund the alleged overpaid amount. The county surveyor, Arthur Plummer, and his bondsmen, Fred Masten, F. J. Thomas and W. A. Grogan and Ex-county Auditor Joe M. Allen, and the county commissioners C. W. Daggy, R. E. Larkin and H. Witt Sutherland, also are named as defendants in the suit. These men are named as defendants because they as county officers, allowed the claim of Mr. Hurst to be paid.

The complaint says the contract called for \$11,000 and that the commissioner's paid according to law all but \$4,040, and that when the road was completed, Arthur Plummer, the county surveyor illegally certified to the auditor and commissioners that there was a balance due Hurst of \$4,280 and that without looking up the figures and being correct in the payment, the entire sum was paid, and that Hurst now refuses to repay the township. Interest and the overpayments totals \$250, which judgment the township is asking.

WANT DEPAUW AND WABASH IN NEW LEAGUE

EIGHT SCHOOLS ARE ASKED TO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES AT CHICAGO MEETING

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 27.—Squabbles over eligibility rules and schedule making are the only possible disagreeable things that may occur at the first meeting of the representatives of the eight colleges in the proposed new Midwestern Athletic Union that is to be held in Chicago.

Wabash, Lawrence, DePauw, Beloit, Coe, Carleton, Cornell and Knox are the schools asked to have delegates at next Wednesday's conference.

If the eight schools invited are able to agree on a constitution and formulate any kind of a stable organization it should be an athletic body that will rate second in importance to the Big Ten.

Of the eight schools that have been invited to take part two are from Indiana, one from Illinois, two from Wisconsin, one from Minnesota and two from Iowa.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Ruth Hutcheson, Manhattan, and Cecil Craft, Manhattan.

Work on the addition being build to the Indiana Portland Cement plant south of town, is being pushed and although the winter weather is slowing up the work to some extent, it is anticipated that the addition will be completed and ready for operation by March 1. The addition will double the capacity of the plant.

Silas A. Hays was in Indianapolis on legal business today.

Mac Hodge of Belle Union is reported to be seriously ill of appendicitis.

The HERALD

Entered as Second Class mail matter at the Greencastle, Ind., postoffice.

Charles J. Arnold, Proprietor
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TELEPHONE 65

Cards of Thanks

Cards of Thanks are chargeable at a rate of 50c each.

Obituaries

All obituaries are chargeable at the rate of \$1 for each obituary. Additional charge of 5c a line is made for all poetry.

DRAINING OF ROADS.

Rather Better Drain Should Be Too Large Than Too Small.

In adjusting the sizes of drains to roads one important consideration should always be borne in mind, and that is that the velocity of the water should not be so great as to wear away the sides and bottom of the drain. Sewers are made as small as possible to secure the greatest velocity and scouring power with a given quantity of water. The opposite principle must be borne in mind in designing drains for roads. The drain should rather be made too large than too small, and too wide and shallow than too narrow and deep, in order to reduce the velocity of the stream, so that it shall not destroy the drain. Deep drains by the side of the roads are very dangerous, says Agricultural Bulletin.

The level of the water in the drains should be kept well below the material forming the road. Macadam considered 3 or 4 inches sufficient, but others recommend as much as a foot at least, and more even, if it can be easily obtained.

Where the road has a comparatively steep longitudinal gradient, and the water must flow with considerable force, it may be necessary to go to the expense even of a covered drain constructed with slabs of stone or stone-ware pipes or masonry.

It is manifest that in some places drains would not be required on both sides of the road. One may suffice, but in these cases the water falling on one-half of the road would require to be conveyed to the ditch on the other side by drains laid under the roadway.

SHEEP FOR WOOL PRODUCTION.

French Merino's Give Large Yields and Are Good Mutton Producers.

The Rambouillet or French Merino is the largest of the tribe and indeed some individual specimens of the Rambouillet have been among the largest of all sheep, weights having been recorded as great as 400 pounds, and fleeces are as heavy as sixty pounds. These, however, are entirely exceptional, and it is doubtful if ever any sheep in the world yielded as much as sixty pounds or even forty pounds of fairly clean wool in one year's growth. The Rambouillet has had rather a remarkable history in the United States. Early introduced it was found not hardy and was quite generally condemned and discarded.

The fact is, its lack of hardiness was more an inability to withstand starvation than anything else. If given food there is no harder sheep than the Rambouillet. However, a few admirers of these great sheep having sufficient food for them, retained their flocks and bred them pure for years. Some flocks founded more than fifty years ago that have remained continuously upon the same farms ever since, which is proof that American soil and conditions make a congenial home for the



French Merinos. Rambouillet. Some fifteen years ago the Rambouillet came again into notice and achieved a sudden and remarkable popularity when it was discovered there existed in America quite a good many flocks of really very creditable sheep of this breed.

They enjoyed a decided boom for ten or a dozen years and are at present in good demand. Large flocks of Rambouillet are now kept upon many favorably situated western ranches, notably in Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon and Montana, which supply Rambouillet rams to the ranch trade by thousands. The Rambouillet makes considerable claim to being a mutton sheep as well as very good Merino wool.

PHANTOM HERD IS FOUND

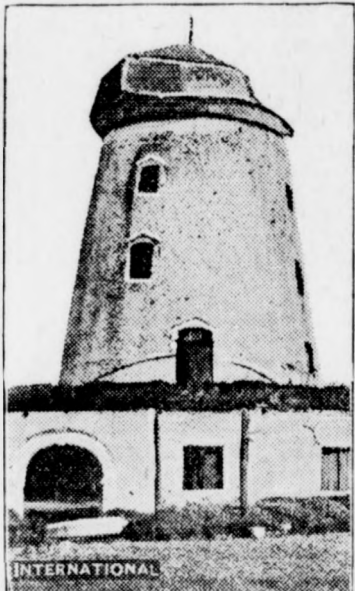
Traditions About Wild Buffalo in Northern Canada Proved to Be True.

Edmonton, Canada.—The phantom herd of the North has been found. For years a tradition of a great herd of buffalo somewhere in the Mackenzie river basin has lingered among the fur posts. Indians told of sighting it blackening the wild pastures of remote valleys. No white men had seen it. But trappers had chanced upon its trampled trails and ten years ago two mighty bulls that had straggled far from their fellows were killed.

F. H. Kitto, engineer of the natural resources branch of the Department of the Interior, who has returned from five months of explorations in the Mackenzie country, reports that he saw the herd, and estimates it at 1,000 head. He received reports, he says, from Indians that another herd equally as large exists farther north.

Canada has the largest bison herd in the world in the National park at Wainwright. January 1 it numbered 4,335. With the exception of 90 animals that still live in untamed freedom in the northern fastnesses of Yellowstone park the Mackenzie river herds are the only wild buffalo left on the continent.

BELGIAN FLOUR MILL



Americans who are used to having their bread left at the door each morning; or, if they are still old-fashioned enough to bake their own loaves, can at a moment's notice secure any amount of flour they desire at the corner grocery, do not realize that in some parts of the world flour is still a difficult article to secure at a moment's notice and that primitive methods are still used in grinding it.

The Belgian flour mill shown in the picture has been in service since 1735.

CROPS SHRINK \$5,000,000,000

Some Products Break Yield Record, but Valuation Drops, Says Agricultural Department.

Washington, D. C.—Shrinkage of values of the country's farm crops has placed their total worth this year at almost \$5,000,000,000 less than last year, although the 1920 harvest was one of the most abundant in the nation's history, with half a dozen crops breaking records. The important farm crops, which compose about 90 per cent of the value of all farm crops, were valued this year at \$9,148,519,000 by the Department of Agriculture in its final estimates.

Last year these crops were valued at \$14,087,995,000. Acreage devoted to the important crops also decreased, the total being 351,062,409 this year, as compared with 356,162,112 last year.

The final outcome of the 1920 wheat harvest, winter and spring combined, is now estimated at 759,878,000 bushels, compared with 934,265,000 bushels in 1919.

While the corn crop is a record one—5,232,337,000 bushels—its value this year is \$1,032,000,000 less than last year's crop, which was smaller by 374,000,000 bushels. Its value is placed at \$2,189,721,000.

Ship Swallows Eel; Ferry Service Stops

Portsmouth, N. H.—The good ship Alice Howard swallowed an eel recently and ferry service between Kittery, Me., and this city was stopped until its throat could be cleared. All marine doctors of the port were called into consultation before the trouble was diagnosed as digestive and traced to the injector. There it was found the pipes were clogged. Fires were drawn and a large eel was found coiled in the feed tank.

Their Word as Good as Their Bond

Frankfort, Ky.—When Albert Ballard of Menifee county and Dillard Sparks and Stort Horton of Estill county were sentenced to three months in jail at the federal term of court in session here in September, they explained that there was no one at home to gather in the crops and asked parole until their work could be completed. They were released on their word of honor to report at the December term. All were on hand when the court opened and began their sentences.

TAKES SKILL TO CUT DIAMONDS

Methods of Turning the Rough Stones Into Brilliantly Explained by Expert.

WORLD WAR PUT PRICES UP

But They Are Being Bought and Displayed in This Country More Than Ever Before—Very Few Are Perfect.

New York.—Diamonds as coveted gems and ornaments have lost none of their popularity. Since the late war many persons who never possessed these brilliant are wearing them today, even though they cost more than formerly. Few persons realize the skill it takes to cut and polish diamonds for the market.

"Diamonds as they are found in the rough state," Herbert P. Whitlock, curator of the department of mineralogy at the Museum of Natural History, said, "are not impressive. They have none of the magical flashes of light which in the polished stone makes them unique among the noble family of gems. And it is here that a goodly part of the price of diamonds is accumulated. For the art of turning a rough diamond into a polished brilliant is a long process requiring a superlative degree of skill. There is no better way to appreciate this than to follow the diamond from the mine to the jeweler and see for ourselves just what happens to it."

"When the diamonds are recovered from the mine they are not by any means all of them clear and colorless, as a self-respecting diamond should be; indeed, only about 25 per cent of the stones found are without some faint color."

"So we find that at the beginning of its travels the diamond is introduced to the sorter. The sorter is a kind of super-expert on diamonds, whose eye has been trained through years of practice to detect the slightest variations in color of diamonds and to find flaws in the stones with an ease which is little less than uncanny."

Sorting the Diamonds.

"The first consideration in sorting diamonds is the adaptability of the stone for cutting. Let us assume that the stone whose travels we are following is sorted into the grade known as 'close goods,' comprising flawless crystals from which fair-sized brilliants can be cut, or, to use the trade term, 'made.' These usually have eight sides or facets triangular in shape. Next comes a re-sorting of the 'close goods' into eight grades, ranging from blue white, which comprises the finest quality stones, to yellow and brown, which are so badly off color as to be unfit for gems."

"If our stone has passed the critical test of the sorter and is placed in one of the higher grades, it is weighed, wrapped up in a parcel with others of its kind, a price per carat is assigned to it and it is sold to a diamond dealer and ultimately finds its way to the workshop of the diamond polisher. Here at the hands of a highly skilled workman it is destined to be turned into a gem fit to grace beauty or opulence."

"Most of this is done in Holland, and especially in Amsterdam, which, since the Fifteenth century, has been famous for this industry."

"The surface irregularities, together with any superficial flaws, are first split away from the stone. . . . Sometimes when the stone is large it is of advantage to saw it into two or more pieces so as to save as much as possible of the weight in cut diamonds."

"Bruiting" the Stones.

"The rough shaping of the diamond is done through an operation called 'bruiting,' which consists of wearing away the corners by rubbing one stone against another. This was formerly a manual process, the two diamonds being mounted on sticks held in either hand by the lapidary. But even in the ancient and conservative art of diamond cutting some mechanical improvements have crept in, and now in most of the shops a rapidly turning spindle takes the place of one of the hand sticks."

"Having rough-shaped our diamond, we now come to the finishing operation, the producing of the facets which give brilliancy and sparkle to it and which is technically known as polishing. The holder of the stone during the polishing consists of a small metal cup on a long stem which is called a dop, and much resembles a tulip. A solder composed of one part tin and three parts lead is placed in the dop and heated until soft. The diamond is then imbedded in the solder with a portion of the stone on which the desired facet is to be cut placed uppermost and almost completely surrounded by the solder."

"The dop is now fastened by means of its stem in a heavy iron arm called the tongs, in such a position as to bring the position of the facet to be cut exactly undermost when it is placed in contact with the polishing wheel or lap. The latter is made of soft iron and turns at the rate of about 1,000 revolutions a minute. Several hours are required to cut one facet, then the stone is readjusted for another one, until all of the 58 little facets in which lies the secret of its brilliancy are produced."

WONDERFUL WOOD CARVING



Unobtrusively, Rafael Lonisa has arrived in New York from Colombia to permit American art lovers to view his "three wonders"—a chair, a table and a towering vase. Lonisa's wonderful creations of wood created a sensation. Lonisa, who is known as the "Artist of the Mountains," was born in Medellin, Colombia, forty-five years ago, and since boyhood has worked as a cabinet-maker, putting his spare time on his masterpieces. Though he gained fame, he did not gain fortune, and today, while his creations are being admired by art lovers, he is working, polishing parts on phonograph cabinets in a New York department store.

Most dazzling of the "three wonders" is the amphora, a wooden vase eight feet high, marvelously wrought, from which fall the native flowers of Colombia. It is a wardrobe. The elaborate exterior of walnut, with cunning inlays of ivorywood, opens to show inner walls apparently padded with silken red cedar. You pull out a lower drawer, and there lies a delicately embroidered handkerchief, slightly yellowed, like old lace. The dainty object cannot be picked up—it is of bone-wood and hard as a rock. Gloves, stockings and corsets and other articles of women's apparel are there, all carved of orangewood.

The picture shows the amphora.

Discovered She Had Negro Blood, Now Seeks Divorce

Mrs. Mary LeFevre of San Francisco, strikingly beautiful and possessor of charming old South manners, said in her petition for divorce, filed recently, that two years after her marriage to Frederick LeFevre, Louisiana planter, she discovered there was negro blood in her veins. This, she felt, was an insurmountable barrier, for her pride equaled that of her husband's for his family name. She said her husband pleaded with her to forget it, but this she was unable to do, after consulting scientists, who said the negro strain might come to the surface generations ahead.

ELDER ENDS KISSING BEE

Knocks Out Negro Preacher in Kansas City Who Tried to Smack Wife.

Kansas City, Mo.—Rev. J. Pullum, a negro preacher, occupied the pulpit of the Church of Brotherly Love, Kansas City, Kan. After expounding on the love each Christian should bear for his fellow, Brother Pullum demonstrated by kissing the women.

Moses Phillips, an elder, not grasping Brother Pullum's viewpoint, threw a lighted lamp at the preacher just as Mrs. Moses Phillips was about to receive an ardent smack from the parson, and Brother Pullum went down. The lamp was the only one, and in the darkness the preacher escaped and complained to the police, but after Phillips explained the provocation, he was freed.

DOGS AT FUNERAL OF MASTER

Members of Hunt Lead Famous Pack of Hounds Past Grave of English Squire.

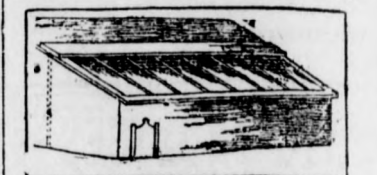
Whaddon, Eng.—Twenty-one pairs of hounds filed solemnly past the grave at the funeral of William Selby-Lowndes, a well-known English country squire of the old school, who had been master of the Whaddon hounds for 25 years.

The village churchyard overlooks the famous Whaddon chase. After the burial service, the members of the hunt led the famous Whaddon Chase pack past the flower-lined grave.

The Ox Roast and the "Movie." Shelbyville, Ind. — E. C. Linville and wife and Mrs. Linville's father, J. A. Eaton, aged eighty-eight, living 17 miles from this town, came here for the first time in 17 years. Eaton, said the last time he was in town was the "day of the big ox roast." Eaton has never seen a picture show and refused to witness a performance while here.

minis to the Butter Maker. Never put off churning when the cream is ripe. Gilt-edged butter cannot be made from over-ripe cream. The minute it is over-ripe, all the delicate aroma is destroyed. No amount of fussing will reclaim butter that is off flavor—poor quality. The churning is not all of the butter making. It is made from the time the milk is drawn from the cow. Never put off the work of washing the dairy utensils. Everything should be first rinsed in cold water in order to remove all milk before it has dried. Then wash thoroughly with warm water, in which put some sal-soda. Never use a cloth. Always use a good stiff brush. More germs lurk in an old rag than can be imagined. Lastly, scald thoroughly with boiling water. Steam is best if you have the appliances; if not, boiling water is effective. Then place the utensils where they will be thoroughly aired and dried. Never put the cover on the churn except when you are churning.—Indiana Farmer.

Convenient Grain Bins. After the entire season has been spent in growing and securing the crop of grain, it should be then well taken care of and not allowed to lie scattered over the floor or piled up in one corner of the building accessible to chickens, mice, etc. A granary is a necessity. A simple one, shown in the illustration, has a sliding opening a few feet from the floor. The bin may be divided into compartments by boards, which can be taken out when sections are empty.



mice, etc. A granary is a necessity. A simple one, shown in the illustration, has a sliding opening a few feet from the floor. The bin may be divided into compartments by boards, which can be taken out when sections are empty.

MR. FARMER DO YOU NEED MONEY

to hold your crops or stock for higher prices? If so, we will

LOAN YOU any amount you need for the time you need it on your Horses, Cattle, Farm Machinery, Furniture, Automobile or Piano.

Indiana Loan Co. Room 3, Donner Block Agent in Office Thursday

Kill That Cold With

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe

Neglected Colds are Dangerous. Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze. Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache. Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is Best Tonic Laxative—No Opium in Hill's.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Opera House

A. COOK, Prop. & Mgr.

Doors Open 6:30 Two Shows Show Starts 7:00

Program Subject To Change Without Notice

William Fox Presents

William Russell

In the Six Part Western Play

'The Man Who Dared'

A Fox Standard Production

Sunshine Comedies Presents

'The Divers Last Kiss'

A Two Part Comedy Feature

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S. D. EARLY

South Greencastle

PHONE 423

Corner Main and Broadway

Orders Over \$1 Delivered—Phone Your Order Early

Local News

William Mahoney, a former Greencastle resident but now residing in Lafayette, was here today on business and incidentally to visit his many friends.

Mrs. Elmer Blue is confined to her home on west Poplar street by an attack of heart disease.

Stephenson E. Snider, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snider of Commercial Place has returned home from South America and San Diego, Cal. and other points where he served in the U. S. Navy for the past two years. Donald Taylor Specht who served in the navy with Snider, returned home with him.

Bee Hive Rebekah Lodge and Putnam Lodge No. 45 will hold their watch party Friday evening in their Hall. The members are to bring their supers which will be served at 7:30 o'clock. Following the supper a splendid program will be given.

Dr. Fred Cutworth of Kokomo, is here called by the illness of his uncle G. W. Sheets.

The death of Fred Branneman, a prominent Cloverdale township farmer, and Democratic Precinct committeeman from the east precinct of Cloverdale township, occurred on Tuesday evening, following a short illness of pneumonia. He leaves a widow but no children.

Elmer Blue has sold his 72 acre Owen county farm to William Goodaker for a consideration of \$6,500.

The funeral of Mrs. Lydia Hubbard Moore was held this morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Hawkins. Services were in charge of Rev. Victor Raphael and Dr. Salem B. Town. Burial was in Forest Hill cemetery.

The funeral of Warren Cope whose death occurred early Tuesday morning following an operation for strangulated bowels, was held this morning at 11 o'clock at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cope near Clinton Falls. Burial was in the Baptist cemetery in Clinton township.

Prof. L. E. Mitchell of DePauw University is in St. Louis attending a convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism and also the convention of the National Association of College News Bureau.

Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Carswell have returned from Indianapolis where they visited Mrs. Charles Hoagland at the Methodist Hospital.

D. Ora Moffett has returned from Albion, Illinois, where he with Mrs. Mrs. Moffett and daughter spent the holidays the guests of Mrs. Moffett's parents. Mrs. Moffett and daughter remained for a longer visit.

Prof. Herman G. Beyl of Dennison University, Granville, Ohio will preach at the Baptist Church Thursday night. Everybody is invited. Prof. Beyl is visiting his parents, Prof. and Mrs. John Beyl of DePauw University.

PRAISE WORK OF GREENCASTLE GIRL

The 9A. class of the Horace Mann Junior High School graduated yesterday morning 100 per cent strong. There were 24 in the class. Lulu Baldwin, class president gave the class history, and Helen Nichols, the class prophecy. Ellen Watson read the class will. The class presented a gift of \$34 to the school, the proceeds of pie and candy sales. The presentation was made by Ben Dickinson. The 9A. class has been one of the most successful that ever graduated from the school. Miss Ethel Merryweather is the class teacher. —Bisbee (Arizona) Exchange.

Miss Merryweather is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Merryweather of this city. Miss Merryweather spent Christmas at Guaymas, Mexico, an old Mexican seaport with a party of friends from Tucson, Arizona.

NOTICE TRUCK OWNERS:—Automobile Truck Owners and drivers are asked to read the Ordinance of the City Council in this issue.

RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS.—NOTICE:—You are asked to read the City Sewer Ordinance of the city Council in this issue.

RAVAGED BY LOCUSTS

Province in Argentina Swept by Plague of Insects.

Disappear as Suddenly as They Come, Leaving Desert of Country They Pass Through.

Buenos Aires.—A plague of locusts, like that which in ancient Egypt "covered the face of the earth," this year descended upon the province of Santa Fe. Similar offensives are almost annual events in one part or other of Argentina.

The locusts come suddenly and without warning. Where for a year or several years perhaps not one of the insects has been seen, a veritable cloud of them will one day appear and settle on the ground. These usually come from the northwest, from the vast almost uninhabited tracts in Bolivia, it is supposed. They cover the earth like a moving carpet, gradually moving on.

At first little damage is done, aside from the inconvenience of having literally millions of the insects covering everything and even penetrating the houses. But as they progress through the country they bore holes into the earth, preferably in hard spots such as roadways, into which they deposit their eggs. Within a short time the larva are hatched and come forth. At first these cannot fly, and it is at this stage that they devour every living plant within their path, with the exception of a few species such as willow trees.

A little later the insects develop their wings and, leaving the country through which they have passed a desert, they disappear almost as suddenly as they came. Where they go to has never been discovered.

Argentina has had recourse to many methods of fighting the locusts. The nation maintains organized locust fighting squads, something like those formed to fight fires, and these are sent every year to the sections invaded. In addition, every rancher is held responsible for fighting the pest in his own locality.

One of the methods employed is to dig trenches in which the insects are collected, afterward being burned. But no matter how many millions of them are made away with in any such manner, it is impossible to block the pest, owing to the great extent of Argentina, much of which is still very sparsely settled.

DOG WEARS AUTO SPECS



Even the box-voters are being fitted out with goggles for motoring, according to a report from Boston, which states that goggles for dogs have been placed on sale there. A prominent Boston woman who is in the habit of taking her dog on motoring trips started the fad. The dog was suffering from eye strain as the result of riding out on windy days.

The photo shows Towser with his specs.

Uncover Huge Ruins at Garden of Gethsemane

London.—The Palestine department of antiquities, which had charge of the exploration work being carried out in the city of Aseylon, announces the discovery of some huge marble pillars and statues, says a dispatch from Jerusalem. The department has also unearthed some medieval and Fourth-century churches and mosaic pavements at the foot of the Mount of Olives, leading into the Garden of Gethsemane.

Run Big Bill in "Libre" Taxi. Mexico City.—In the belief that they were gradually being extended the freedom of the city, several Texas excursionists halted a taxicab marked "Libre" and toured the city half a day.

When presented with a rather large bill they protested, telling the driver his car was labeled "Free" and was part of an entertaining committee's courtesies.

The bill was paid when they were reliably informed that every taxicab "at liberty" or "ready to hire" is marked "Libre."

Buried in the Wrong Town. New Albany, Ind.—Although nothing is known here concerning Samuel Penock, overseas soldier, whose body arrived here for burial, members of the American Legion took charge of the funeral.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NEWS

The Sunday before Christmas the Presbyterian church took up a collection for the War Orphans of Central and Eastern Europe, the Famine Sufferers of China and the Near East Relief. The Sunday after Christmas the Sunday school took up a collection for the Near East Relief. Altogether there will be between \$250 and \$300 given to these causes.

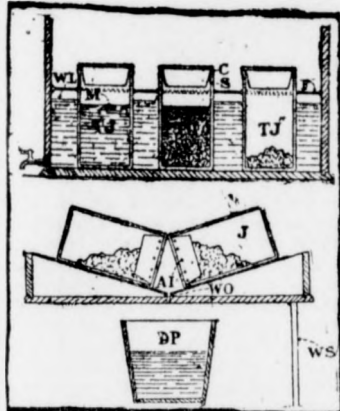
In addition to giving so liberally to those of other countries, the College Women's Class in the Sunday School and the Junior Christian Endeavor Society, together with the Church, distributed twelve baskets and three boxes of food, three tons of coal, toys and clothing to some destitute families in Greencastle.

The Christmas Exercises on Thursday night were exceptionally good. From the way the children took their parts showed the conscientious training by the committee. The church was beautifully decorated. An electrically lighted tree and a fire place were among the decorations. A bountiful supply of candy and gifts were distributed.

CURD TEST IN CHEESE MAKING.

Advantages Claimed for the Wisconsin Station Method.

1. A water box with a close-fitting cover permits of a retention of the desired temperature for a much longer period of time than an open tub. This is important if the weather is cool.



Sections of improved curd test; TJ, TJ, test jars showing different stages of test; WL, water line; M, milk; F, frame; WS, wire standard to support cover; AI, drain holes; WO, whey outlet; DP, drain pail.

2. A faucet in the bottom allows the water to be drawn off and replaced with warm water without handling the bottles, thereby saving time and labor.

3. A rack (F) holds the bottles (TJ) without this rack the bottles tip over easily in the water when the whey has been emptied.

4. The bottles have a large top and straight sides, so that the curd can be more easily removed. The bottles are more easily cleaned on this account.

5. The strainer (S) in the top enables the operator to place the bottles in an inclined position to let the whey drain out. The whey can thus be more quickly and completely removed.

Fishiness in Butter.

What butter experts call fishiness in butter is a flavor somewhat resembling the peculiar odor of herring and it is surprising what a quantity of it we have at various times on the ever market. The compound responsible for this odor is known to chemists, as it has been separated and studied the same as other compounds found in butter. A number of things seem capable of producing fishiness, but the principle agents are bacteria. These flavors are often traceable to rusty cans. It is a well-known fact that the tin utensils used for milk and dairy products are not made of pure tin, but of iron coated with tin and unless one purchases what is known as the XXX or XXXX quality he is bound to have worn-out utensils in course of time.—Field and Farm.

Classified Ads

WANTED:—Girl or young man, at the Herald Office—permanent position to industrious hustler, who wants to learn.—Apply at Herald Office.

FOUND:—Pocket book containing sum of money—owner may have same by identifying and paying advertising costs.

WANTED:—Girl for reporting and other work. The Herald Office.

WANTED:—40 or 50 bushels of new corn. John Eitel & Son.

REGISTERED DUROC BOAR:—For Sale.—C. J. Arnold—Herald Office.

Architect, Contractor and Landscape Gardening. W. H. Evans, Greencastle, Indiana.

5,000 A. W. O. L.'S ARE IN FRANCE

Varied Fortunes and Dilemmas Faced by Soldiers Who Ran Away.

POLICE ARE AFRAID OF THEM

American Ex-Soldiers Are Held to Be Desperate Characters—Many Who Stayed in Search of Excitement Found It.

New York.—Five thousand American A. W. O. L.'s are still wandering about France—2,000 of them being in "that dear Paris." They are the youths who were simply dying with ennui after the armistice was signed and hence started out to seek excitement. Apparently most of them have found it until they are entirely "fed up," to judge by all reports of the doings of these runaway doughboys, remarks the Literary Digest. Take the case of one army driver after the armistice who went joy-riding, "busted" the machine into smithereens, got scared and ran. Now he drives a laundry wagon into Paris from one of the suburbs. He has no discharge papers, has lost the pay he had coming, and also his fare back home, and is scared stiff every time he comes to Paris. The French abuse him, and yet he dare not quit. He can't go home to the United States without papers, and he is in constant danger of being nabbed by the French authorities. As he explained to another A. W. O. L. who had been more fortunate: "It's h—."

In Paris the American ex-soldiers are held to be desperate characters. The D. C. I. (Department of Criminal Investigation) are afraid of them and let them alone. It is said that the prefect of police stated some time ago, in a friendly way, that all the automobiles stolen in Paris are stolen by these remnants of the A. E. F. At least such is the talk of the boulevard, according to Sterling Heilig, who gives an account of the ex-soldiers in an article in the Pittsburgh Dispatch. Some of his information he gained from a lad who, with more luck than most of his companions, was ready to start home with a roll of 5,000 francs in his possession. Of this youth Heilig tells us:

Fool Was a Scientist.

Jameson, I will call him, student of Massachusetts Tech, came over with the army and was used in the front line for electrical work. Demobilized in France, he went with a French foundry near Nantes. In the states he learned a lot about making steel alloys and could produce steel harder than by any process known to these Nantes people. Working with them for French wages, but with sense enough not to show them how he did it, he at last got homesick and told his boss that he was going to quit. The Frenchmen were in consternation. They had built up a reputation for this steel—and did not know how to make it!

"The kid is only twenty-three years old," explains his buddy, "and being a fool, he sold his process to the French for these 5,000 francs. He might as well have had 100,000 francs!"

This young man told the writer of several fellows he knew and what had befallen them. He said he knew one A. W. O. L. who struck it rich.

"On a country road he met a French kid boy on a shiny bike. 'Hello, American soldier!' he sings out. 'I'm going to be a cowboy and I've got 300 francs. You carry it.' Runaway kid, sure; and this A. W. O. L. had been tempted. That's right. He took care of the money and they slept in a hayrack. Next morning when he was thinking how to shake the kid, a big blue touring car comes rushing down upon 'em. A. W. O. L. does quick thinking! 'Please don't tell them that I bluffed (went or shed tears) last night!' the kid begged. 'Leave it all to me!' the A. W. O. L. answered, and when the kid's folks jumped out he laughs a good laugh. 'Here we are, O. K., all homeward bound' and winks to the mother, confidential. 'Here's our money,' he says to her later; 'you understand, had better keep it till we start off for America again, some day.' By gosh, they took him home with them. He's with them yet. Teaches the kid to box and talk United States—'one of the family.' In a chateau!"

The young man also told the writer that it was possible to obtain good jobs with the graves-registration organization. Any fellow could go to work for these people, he maintained, at \$180 a month. This was later denied by the Paris post of the American legion, which gets in touch with a good many A. W. O. L. boys and whose officers understand their situation. Cabot Ward, vice commander of the legion in Paris, discussed the whole matter of the straying Yankees in detail with Mr. Heilig. We read:

Why Doughboys Stay in France.

"The question is brought up," Mr. Ward said, "by certain requests from the states asking what remedy we have if it be true that there are 2,000 American ex-soldiers destitute in Paris."

"It is all lumped together," he continued. "The talk of which you know is one side of the case. The facts are like these: The Legion is in a better position to realize them than any other organization in France. Its Paris post is the bridge-head for all affairs of American soldiers in the and where the war was fought—

equally to safeguard their high renown, to foster good relations with France, and to stand by our comrades always!

"Many of our soldiers, for some reason or other, stayed on in France, and an increasingly large number are coming back to France from America where they were demobilized. This in spite of every effort to dissuade them."

"Many are here legitimately. They married French wives, or their experience and qualifications bring them good French salaries. There are also a large number who, though anxious to make good, and often capable of making good, are stranded in France. For such the Legion's Paris post has an extended bureau. In the last two months its record is 180 men who have been secured positions. I amounts to 20 per cent of the post's total membership."

Many Idle Americans in Paris.

"But also there are a great number of other men whom we assist by using every endeavor to give them the means of returning to the United States at once. This is because it is with the greatest difficulty that any positions are secured, and despite all we can do, there are a large number of American ex-soldiers seeking employment in Paris—in vain."

"And, finally, there is a large number of men, variously estimated from 2,000 to 5,000, who had deserted at one time or another. Some of them had previous prison records; such did not exempt them in the draft. Now, unfortunately, French police reports show, all too frequently, that they are at it again. In any case, the Paris post has a legal bureau, which is constantly giving advice to and representing comrades in French legal complications, but it can not help these latter cases of deserters."

On another occasion I saw the post adjutant, Arthur W. Kipling, and the post secretary, C. M. Perkins, both continually on the spot, continually on the job, surrounded by old members and new members, and non-members.

"Contradict that talk about the graves job," they said. "The service takes on nobody without satisfactory identity papers and has two applicants for every job. They are chauffeurs, automobile mechanics, conveyors, checkers, reborders, stenographers, etc., from \$75 to \$150 per month. The work you refer to is done by European labor, and no Americans are on it except high paid specialists, engaged from the states. As for the reparations service, it has six applicants for every job—accountants, stenographers, and special qualifications, at the same salaries, \$80 to \$150, but men coming from the states to take jobs have better wages. This is true invariably—Americans engaged on this side, in banks, in no matter what, have always and inevitably the poor end of the stick."

I asked about the deserters—this new category of Americans abroad, between the devil and the deep sea, hanging on by the eyelids. What can they do?

Problem of the Deserter.

"They can surrender," said the post adjutant. "Sooner or later they will have to do so. No matter how fortunately situated, some day their identity will come up seriously, and then—good night! A man came here last week, asking for 'soldiers' headquarters! We told him there is no such thing in Paris any more. He said: 'I have been A. W. O. L. since last November, and have tried to marry and cannot get married, cannot get papers, cannot quit France, cannot live in France. I have gone this way as long as I can; and now I have made up my mind that I will take my medicine.' We sent him to Rue de Tilsitt; and they inform us that they forwarded him to the army of occupation."

"Are they severe at Coblenz, with them?"

Neither adjutant nor secretary felt qualified to answer. I should consult the military attaché for such a question; but as from man to man I gathered that "if the A. W. O. L. be since armistice, we think not. Some, we think, go to Leavenworth for a short time, and others are made to serve a while in Germany. But deserters before armistice—they're different!"

The great question is "papers." "A man without papers cannot be helped much, even by the post," they said. "All honorably discharged in France and staying over, no matter how broke, need no passport—their discharge is their passport, none better; all it needs, to return home, is the passport bureau's visa. Men demobilized in the states and coming again to France on their own business had to take out a regular passport to sail, and they have it yet. Men coming on seamen's papers have them, even if they jumped their ship. But an ex-soldier without honorable discharge—you can guess his status."

Kitten Found in Mail Sack From England

New York.—Two longshoremen were unloading the 6,100 mail sacks brought over by the Aquitania. One of the sacks stirred as it lay on the pier. The sack was found to be bonded mail, to open which is a felony, unless you have an official right to. They took it to the post office where it was found to have been sealed ten days before in England. It was then opened and from it was taken a kitten about six months old, gaunt and weak, its voice frayed, but its appetite intact.

FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Wonderful Progress Made by the National Committee in That Direction.

WORK IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Conservation of Vision Classes Growing in Number as Educators Discover It Is Practicable to Open Classes in Small Cities.

New York.—More than 4,000 supporters of the work of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness were reported at the sixth annual meeting in this city. This report shows a remarkable increase from the 65 charter members in 1915. The work for the last year showed much progress for the conservation of vision in the public schools and colleges.

The report continues: "Conservation of vision classes in the public schools are growing in number as educators have discovered, through the efforts of our committee, that it is practicable to open such classes even in cities smaller than the largest. The present census of such classes is 62, of which 12 have been established within the last year. So far as known, the classes which now support such classes include Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington. There is no more hopeful part of our work than this, and we are proud to have contributed a considerable part to the establishment of these classes."

Blindness in Children.

The chief cause of blindness among children is due to ophthalmia neonatorum. The percentage this year is 22.5 per cent as compared with 15.7 per cent for last year of those who have newly entered the residential schools. This disease is an inflammation of the eye usually contracted by newly born children. The percentage is even higher in the public classes. We have reason to regret this unfortunate relapse. This is the first year but one that has not shown a considerable decrease, but we are quite sure that our figures are more accurate than in the years gone by, and possibly some of this increase is due to the greater accuracy of our reports. We must faithfully and persistently pursue our fight against babies' sore eyes and continue to reduce the number of children who need not have been blind.

"Trachoma's victims (one of the most dreaded of contagious eye diseases) have been discovered in several states where it was not suspected. This scourge could be prevalent. Not less than nine states have during this year initiated or renewed their fight against the spread of trachoma. In Illinois, particularly, there has been a marshaling of the forces for systematic operation in the stamping out of this disease. In all cases it has been the function of this committee to serve as a helpful agency in this work."

Caused by Wood Alcohol.

"Wood alcohol poisoning still causes much blindness through drinking this substance masquerading as a familiar stimulant. This condition was not a surprise to us, and we had issued a warning which was used throughout the United States. Much activity resulted because of the newspaper accounts of the dreadful situation, and considerable work has been done by them toward eliminating this cause of needless blindness."

H. F. J. Porter of the Society for Electrical Development delivered the annual address. The subject of Mr. Porter's address was "Through Life's Windows." He showed the great dependence of man on healthy and well-kept eyes, which he compared to a pair of motion picture cameras. "Indeed, the motion picture camera is made in imitation of the eye," he continued. "The better the condition of the lens and the better the illumination of the object the better the result of the photographer's effort. Just so with the more perfect instrument the eye, and it behooves every one to see that his eyes are kept in good condition and free from eyestrain due to improper lighting. As it takes a long or time to take a good picture in poor light than in good light, so it takes longer to obtain a good conception of what is before us with poor eyesight and in poor light. Employers are wise who provide against accidents from poor lighting."

Return Hero Medal.

Connellsville, Pa.—While a negro woman held up Mrs. Annabelle Gemas along the West Penn street car line, near the Gemas home, two negroes searched her, took her pocketbook, containing about \$30, but returning a gold service medal which the woman's husband, the late George Gemas, had been awarded for service in the Spanish-American war. The trio halted Mrs. Gemas with the request, "Please give us your money, lady."

Something Funny, All Right.

Tiltonville, O.—There was something funny about the chicken dinner served Mayor Charles Beswick. He was guest of honor at a stag party where the chicken was served in liberal portions. On returning home Beswick found that 15 of his choice pullets had disappeared.

INCREASE OF ALIENS

Net Growth in Immigrant Population for Year 193,514.

Total of 633,371 Sought Entrance to United States in Last Fiscal Year.

Washington.—Establishment of machinery overseas in co-operation with foreign governments through which aliens before breaking up their homes may determine whether they will be admitted to the United States and legislative consideration of the proposals of the second industrial conference are outstanding recommendations in the annual report of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The report shows that 633,371 aliens arrived in this country during the last fiscal year, as compared with 237,021 the year before. Of the total arrivals, 11,795 were excluded at the ports where they sought to enter. Of those arriving 430,001 are classed as immigrant aliens and 193,515 as nonimmigrant aliens. Departures of aliens totaled 428,062, including 288,315 immigrant aliens and 139,747 nonimmigrant aliens, making the net increase in the immigrant population for the year 193,514.

Japanese admitted number 16,174, as compared with 14,904 the year before. The total number of Japanese departing is placed at 15,633, making, the report says, the indicated increase in Japanese population, 521. Of those admitted, 9,193 were males and 6,981 females.

Besides the immigrants turned back at the port of arrival, 2,762 were ordered deported during the year on departmental warrants, as compared with 3,068 the year before. Of those deported, 469 were classed as anarchists and criminals. In addition, 391 others are awaiting deportation.

During the year 519,093 aliens took the initial or final steps toward citizenship.

Mr. Wilson urges legislative action to carry out the recommendations of the second industrial conference, proposing joint organizations of management and employees for prevention of industrial disputes and a comprehensive plan for adjusting such disputes when they occur.

DIGGERS TURN UP TREASURE

Sewer Workers Find Collection of Rings and Watches in a Boston Slime Pit.

Boston.—A sewer gang quit work at noon the other day with a valuable treasure trove. In the slime of an old pit near the Quincy house they had found three gold rings, coins, watches and other valuables.

Hotel employees suggested that the hotel had a claim on the articles, as the property probably of guests of bygone days. The police suspected that they were part of the loot of thieves. But when the men showed coins dating back to 1787, stamped with a pine tree on one side and "Massachusetts" on the other, they insisted that the statute of limitations made the property theirs.

With the ancient coins they found beer checks, which the foreman of the gang said he intended to keep with a "pine tree shilling," as a souvenir of the past. The foreman estimated that the deposit of mud in which the valuables were found had not been disturbed in 75 years.

It's No Fault of Mint If You're Shy of Coin

Washington.—The mints established a record in coinage during the last fiscal year, according to the annual report of Director Ray Baker made public. A total of 809,500,000 coins were executed, which Mr. Baker declares, is a world's record. The figures show an increase of 44.6 per cent over 1915.

Public demand for smaller coins, particularly pennies, as reflected in the report, which discloses that more than 512,500,000 coins in the record output were 1-cent pieces.

KING SPLITS ROYAL ESTATE

Spanish Monarch to Parcel Out 2,500 Acres of Land in Small Farm Plots.

Madrid.—Instructions have been given by King Alfonso for the formation of an agricultural syndicate, the object of which will be the parceling out of the king's royal estate at El Pardo, nine miles west of this city, for cultivation under the auspices of the Catholic Agrarian federation.

The property contains nearly 2,500 acres and will be divided into small plots.

A plan has been devised which will permit laborers to acquire the land allotted to them.

"The Yellow Ostrich Feather."

Booneville, Ky.—Nancy and Cynthia Hale, aged fourteen and fifteen, respectively, who cook and wash and sew for six little motherless brothers and sisters, have made a quilt which they have christened "The Yellow Ostrich Feather." Neighbors thought so much of it that it was sent to Louisville to be sold for the benefit of women of the mountains.

OPEN SHRINE TO DEAD EMPEROR

Strange Ceremony in Japan, Including Vaudeville, Marks Two Days of Worship.

BUILDING COST \$10,000,000

Impressive Manifestations of Loyalty Featured the Solemn Shinto Ceremony—Voices Silent During Worship.

Tokyo.—After six years' labor and an expenditure estimated at \$10,000,000, the national shrine to the late Emperor Mutsuhito was opened recently with solemn Shinto ceremonies, and amid impressive manifestations of loyalty. For three days the populace of Tokyo celebrated the occasion. Every street was decorated with bunting, and from the humblest door lanterns were displayed at night.

The municipality gave a flower show and open-air performances and theatrical performances in Hibuya park, but for the most part the festivities were co-operatively organized by the citizens in different wards. At hundreds of central points stages had been erected, where vaudeville shows were given and there were fireworks both night and day.

Thousands From Country. Over 250,000 persons from the country districts visited the city during the festival.

The shrine is a typical Shinto building of plain wood, and of the simplest possible construction. The opening ceremony was attended by over 2,000 persons and officials, and lasted about three hours. The central feature was the delivery to Prince Ichijo, warder of the shrine, of the name tablets of the late emperor, and their installation in the inner sanctuary.

Prince Kujō, a relative of the emperor, delivered a commemorative oration to which Prince Ichijo replied. The shrine was thereafter opened to the public and at least 500,000 people worshiped before it during the remainder of the day.

The scene where these multitudes of people were paying their respects to the memory of the dead emperor was impressive. The main entrance to the shrine is by means of a new and very broad road about two miles in length. Along this road all the day and evening two great strings of people poured, one going to the shrine, the other returning.

The whole of this roadway was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flags and ornamental lanterns. But once the torch at the entrance to the shrine had been passed a great change came over the scene. The modern world was left behind, the gold and red ornamentation ceased and the rest of the way was made under the shade of gigantic pine trees, which might have been part of the virgin forests of old Japan.

Pilgrims were admitted in groups of about 200. Their journey ended in a small paved courtyard inclosed with a low wall. The shrine, a low, severely plain building, was opposite the gateway, and by the dim light of two large paper lanterns about a dozen white-robed priests were seen moving slowly back and forth within the doorway. They were sweeping up the coins that rained continually on the steps of the shrine.

Voices Are Silent.

Not a sound could be heard except the light hand-clapping of the worshippers calling on the enshrined spirit of the emperor. No human voice was heard. There was not even an audible prayer; in complete silence the multitude paid their respects to the spirit of Meiji and passed on.

On the two following days the shrine was again visited by hundreds of thousands, and the proceedings were heightened by wrestling and other public entertainments near the shrine. The crown prince, on behalf of the emperor, worshipped at the shrine on the second day.

It is intended to associate the young men of Japan especially with the Meiji shrine. A huge stadium will be built in the grounds of the shrine, and it is expected that the principal athletic events of Japan will be contested there in the future.

BONES OF PILGRIMS MOVED

Taken From Canopy Over Plymouth Rock, Which Is Being Reset to Shore Level.

Plymouth, Mass.—The bones of some of the Pilgrim fathers were exposed for a time when the box in which they have been kept was taken from the canopy over Plymouth rock, where it had rested since 1880.

The records do not identify the bodies, but the two relatively well-preserved skulls and other bones found in the casket are reputed to be those of members of the colony who died during the ordeal of the first winter.

The canopy is to be removed and the rock reset under conditions that will bring it again to shore level.

Heart in the Right Place.

Anderson, Ind.—Firemen hoisted a 40-foot ladder to rescue a pigeon suspended over a high ledge of St. Mary's church. The pigeon was entangled in twine. Women in the crowd which watched the rescue applauded.

HAS LIVELY EVENING

Alleged Thief Leaps 40 Feet and Lands on Auto.

Then He Tries to Take 30-Foot Plunge to Railroad Tracks, but Policeman Gets Him.

New York.—This is how Alex Urbanoff, twenty-six, an unemployed tailor, accused of having robbed a woman of her pocketbook containing \$10, spent an evening.

First returned the purse containing the money at the Bridge Plaza elevated station in Long Island city, where he is accused of purloining it, when his alleged victim confronted him.

Ran when his accuser, Mrs. Mary Howell of 322 Crescent street screamed for the police.

Leaped from the end of the station platform to the tracks.

Made record speed for four blocks when pursued by a special policeman and a crowd of men.

At a point over the Diagonal street viaduct he almost ran into an approaching train.

To save himself he leaped 40 feet for the street.

He landed on top of a swift passing automobile and was bounced off to the roadway.

He saw Mounted Patrolman Kavanaugh coming toward him, ran to the railing of the viaduct and was about to leap to the tracks of the Long Island railroad, a distance of 40 feet, when he was intercepted.

Taken to Hunter's Point police station he was finger-printed.

Suffering from shock and other injuries, he was removed to St. John's hospital.

Here he was found to have sustained a bad injury to his left leg and shoulder and possibly internal injuries.

ORPHAN FINDS HOME



Miss Clara Brown, Los Angeles, while visiting the Diamond Bar ranch, was moved with sympathy by an orphaned two-day-old pig. She took the little one, and now "Diamond" enjoys all the comforts of a pretty home. His happiest moments are at meal time, when Miss Brown feeds the "baby," as the picture shows.

Squirrel Found in Stomach of Trout

Columbia, La.—Can fish climb a tree or do squirrels take a bath occasionally? This is the question being asked by G. T. McSwen. While he and his daughter, Mrs. Annie Wear, were fishing in Horseshoe lake they caught five unusually large trout, two of which appeared to be somewhat overfed. On opening them, a squirrel was found in one, and a two-pound gar fish in the other.

How that trout got that squirrel is the puzzling proposition.

OLIVER TWIST'S JAIL CLOSED

Gruel Pot of Famous St. George's Workhouse in London Goes to Museum.

London.—St. George's workhouse, just south of London bridge, where Oliver Twist had the audacity to ask for a second helping of thin gruel, has been closed by the poor law authorities and the inmates have been transferred elsewhere.

The gruel of which Dickens' child hero and his fellow sufferers partook was made in a copper cauldron, which is to be presented to the Southwark borough council's museum.

"Floating Crematory" for Japs. Tokyo.—Tokyo will soon have a "floating crematory," the first of its kind in Japan.

Two specially constructed vessels of 150 tons each, with facilities for cremating 30 bodies at a time, will be used. The vessels will be anchored at a wharf at Shibura, and, after funeral services have been held on board, they will leave for a point about seven miles off the bay for the cremation.

VOODOOISM IS FAITH OF HAITI

Admiral Knapp, Investigating Conditions, Tells Shocking Tales of Practices.

KILL HUMANS, DRINK BLOOD

Native Is Strongly Superstitious. Fears Evil Eye and Stands in Great Awe of Voodoo Priests and Priestesses.

Washington, D. C.—That 95 per cent of the natives of Haiti believe in the African jungle faith of voodooism which requires the sacrifice of human beings and the drinking of human blood is declared by Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp in his report to the secretary of the navy on investigation of Haitian conditions.

Admiral Knapp cites a shocking case of the trial of a voodoo priest, who is reported to have killed 13 children, whose blood was drunk and flesh eaten by persons present at the rites.

"Voodooism is prevalent," says the admiral's report, "and the further one goes from the coast into the interior the more openly is voodooism practiced. Voodooism is essentially snake worship, and in its extreme rites it requires the sacrifice of human beings and the drinking of their blood and the eating of their flesh."

Orgies at Sacrifices. "The human sacrifice is called the 'horrible goat,' minor sacrifices of goats are made. These religious celebrations, if the word 'religious' can be applied to such affairs, end in disgraceful orgies of debauchery. It is very difficult, of course, to determine just how extensively the beliefs are held, but some Haitians themselves have asserted that probably 95 per cent of the total population believes in voodooism to a greater or less extent."

"Of course, the contrary is strongly held by apologists for the Haitian character. It seems certain, however, that whether it be the effect of voodooism or not, the average Haitian is strongly superstitious—superstitious with the superstitions of the jungle. He is afraid of the evil eye, or, as it is called here, the 'ouanga,' and stands in great awe of the voodoo priests and priestesses. It is also believed the educated classes are not free from much of this superstition, even where they deny belief in or the existence of voodooism."

Voodoo Followers Feared. "Haitian officials high in place will not take action against persons accused of voodooism, whether because of their own belief in it or because of fear born of their own knowledge of the extent to which voodooism is prevalent among the population or of incuring enemies. A voodoo priest has been lately tried and sentenced, and the proceedings of the military commission are now in Washington awaiting action."

"This man is said to have killed, at one time or another, 13 children, whose blood was drunk and whose flesh was eaten by persons present at the rites. The practice of similar voodoo rites is confidently believed by those most familiar with the situation in Haiti to be not unusual in the remote places, although it is very difficult to obtain any positive evidence in corroboration."

OLD WOMAN MAKES QUILT

Makes One for Her Grandson That Contains 5,760 Pieces of Patches.

Medford, Wis.—Mrs. Jackson Moon of Perkinstown has just completed a quilt consisting of 5,760 pieces for her grandson, William Woods of Wausau. The pieces were collected from friends and neighbors. Work on the quilt began last April. Two weeks of continuous sewing made Mrs. Moon's fingers so sore that she was compelled to abandon the work for a time, resting her fingers by spinning for a neighbor.

Mrs. Moon, although seventy years old, does her own housework, entertains much company, helps with the milking, churns three times a week, markets her butter, and no sick relative or friend can find a better nurse than she.

In the past twelve years this industrious lady has placed 13 quilts each made up of thousands of pieces, all sewed by hand, for Mrs. Moon does not like to sew on a machine.

Baby Outrigger Scrappy.

Vancouver, Canada.—Jonathan, the first ostrich chick hatched in Canada, is progressing under the care of Zoo Manager F. Green in Stanley park. It was at first believed that the rare and valuable bird would not live, and it was taken from its parents and placed in the Green house. Appearance of weakness proved deceptive, for Jonathan quickly whipped the house cat and won a decision over the family spaniel.

A Boom Soon Punctured.

Washington Courthouse, O.—This city and farmers in the neighborhood of Point creek had the "thrill of oil" when it was reported all over the surface of the creek. It was learned later that it was part of 8,000 gallons which had escaped from a wrecked railroad car.

SEWER REGULATION ORDINANCE

BE IT ORDAINED by the Common Council of the City of Greencastle, Indiana, as follows:

Section 1. It is hereby required and made the duty of all hotels, restaurants and public eating houses, and all houses at which ten or more persons in number are being provided with meals in the city of Greencastle, Indiana, to install and maintain in good working order grease traps on all pipes attached to the sanitary sewer in said city, at such places where slops, grease and water are poured into or emptied into said sewer by such hotels, restaurants, public eating houses and all houses at which ten or more persons in number are being provided with meals. And any person, persons, firm or corporation, who shall hereafter operate or maintain any hotel, restaurant, public eating house, or any house at which ten or more persons in number are being provided with meals in said city of Greencastle, Indiana, and who shall fail to install and maintain such grease traps in good working condition as provided in this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction for such failure shall forfeit and pay to the City of Greencastle, Indiana, the sum of five dollars per day for each day of such failure after being notified by the city engineer of said city to install and maintain such grease traps, said penalty to be recovered in an action before the mayor of said city.

Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of the city engineer of said city, and he is hereby required, to visit and make an inspection of all the houses and place designated in Section 1 of this act, at least once every 60 days, and to see that the provisions of said section are fully complied with.

Section 3. It is hereby made unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any employee of any person, firm or corporation, to put or cause to be put any garbage, vegetables or any part thereof, of bacon rind, meat, meat, cotton, wool, string, twine, rope excelsior, matches, sticks, wrapping paper, newspaper, rags, cloths, or any substances whatsoever of an indissoluble nature, into the sanitary sewer of the city of Greencastle, Indiana. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before mayor of said city shall forfeit and pay to said city a sum of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty, for any such offence, including the cost of such action.

Section 4. Each and every person, firm or corporation, whose employee shall violate any provisions of Section 3 of this act while acting within the scope of his employment for such person, firm or corporation, such person, firm or corporation for whom such employee is working at the time such employee shall violate any provision of this act shall be liable to the penalties and the payment thereof as provided in Section 3 of this act. And such firm, person or corporation may be prosecuted for such act under this ordinance.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication for two weeks consecutively once each week in the Greencastle Banner and in the Greencastle Herald, daily newspapers of the two dominant political parties, printed and published in the city of Greencastle, Indiana.

This Ordinance presented to and approved by me this 28th day of December, 1920.

E. Rupert Bartley
Mayor of the City of Greencastle, Indiana.

2d, D. Dec 29 Jan. 5

To Keep Milk Cool.

Where ice or cold water cannot be obtained or where a can of milk has to be left in a place where water and ice cannot be conveniently used, a wet cloth—preferably flannel—wrapped around the can is an aid in keeping milk cool. One end of the cloth is best left extending from the bottom of the can and immersed in a pail of water. A large amount of the sun's rays falling on the wet cloth is consumed in evaporating moisture and is thus prevented from reaching the milk. So long as the cloth is kept wet it is a protection, but as soon as it becomes dry, heat passes through it to the milk uninterrupted.—Field and Farm.

In Growing Cantaloupes.

The reason cantaloupes and watermelons are sometimes tough and tasteless is because they have mixed and crossed with other vine crops. Pumpkins, squash, cucumber and gourd vines should never be allowed to grow close to watermelons or cantaloupes. One healthy gourd vine will often ruin an acre of watermelons if allowed to grow near the middle of the patch.

TELLS HOW TO KILL TRICHINAE

Department of Agriculture Carries on Experiments With Aid of Packers.

MAKE PORK SAFE TO EAT

Salt and Suitable Temperature Fatal to Parasite—Time Element Is Also Figured Out for Each Variety of Product.

Washington.—A long series of experiments to ascertain what treatment, other than cooking, will thoroughly destroy trichinae and render pork products safe for consumption has recently been conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is hoped that the findings from these experiments will save many from the dreaded disease trichinosis. Hygienically, the custom of eating uncooked pork and pork products is regarded by the medical profession as very much to be discouraged; but the toothsome summer sausage, smoked sausage, pepperoni, pickled sausage and a number of other dainties continue to tempt the American public to defy the physician.

The experiments proved of double service. In addition to fixing the safety in the various methods of curing pork without cooking, they cut down the time consumed in the processes in some cases as much as five days, permitting considerable saving in the cost of manufacture. Prior to these investigations comparatively little was known concerning the effects of processes used in curing pork upon the vitality of trichinae, which is the cause of trichinosis.

Proper Methods Prescribed.

It has been assumed as a governing principle by the department's specialists that the consumer is himself responsible for the proper preparation of fresh pork and pork products that are usually cooked before eating, but that the manufacturer is under obligations to make sure that pork products sold as cooked products are properly cooked, or, if of a kind customarily eaten without cooking, to make sure that the products are free from live trichinae.

In the federal meat inspection regulations it is therefore provided that products cooked in establishments under inspection must be cooked in accordance with methods approved by the bureau of animal industry.

Most of the department's experimental work was carried out in co-operation with certain meat packing establishments in Chicago. The investigators selected the methods of preparing pork without cooking that seemed likely to be efficacious in destroying trichinae and at the same time suited to practical requirements of manufacture. Several new methods were devised.

The investigation shows that pork products of the kinds customarily eaten without cooking may be rendered safe for consumption, so far as trichinosis is concerned, but that it is necessary to follow a special curing process adapted to each. Salt is an essential in most of the processes.

Sausages of moderate size have been rendered harmless by mixing not less than three and one-third pounds of salt with every hundredweight of meat, followed by preliminary curing and then by drying. After the salt has been introduced the sausages must be dried at least 20 days in a temperature not lower than 45 degrees Fahrenheit. A period of five days is allowed for preliminary curing, which may be curtailed, provided the time in the drying room is correspondingly increased.

Treating Other Varieties.

In the case of pepperoni, which are sausages stuffed in long, narrow, thin casings, it was found feasible to reduce the curing period to 20 days, of which at least 15 days must be given to drying.

Smoked sausages may be rendered harmless by being subjected to a preliminary cure and then smoked at temperatures ranging around 80 degrees Fahrenheit for 40 hours, followed by drying for ten days. Sausage smoked at a temperature of 125 degrees to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, for a relatively brief period, following a preliminary curing period of six days, is rendered harmless without subsequent drying.

Hams are rendered free from trichinae by two methods. One is to cure them with dry salt—four pounds or more to the hundredweight—for a period of 40 days, and then smoke or pale-dry them for ten days at a temperature not less than 95 degrees. The second method is to cure them on the basis of three days for every pound of meat, followed by 48 hours of smoking at a temperature of not less than 80 degrees, and finally by 20 days' drying at a temperature not lower than 45 degrees.

Salt and suitable temperatures are the principal means of destroying trichinae.

"No Job; No Bride."

Detroit, Mich.—The extent and the effect of unemployment in Detroit was shown here recently when it was learned that 426 bridegrooms have recently returned their marriage licenses to the county clerk. All give the same reason: "No job, no wedding," they said.

PROTECTING BEES FROM COLD.

A Warm, Dry Cellar Answers All Purposes in Cold Weather.

Whether bees can be successfully kept in a damp cellar depends largely upon the temperature of the cellar air, which should be warmer than if dry, as water has a great capacity for specific heat. A moist air very readily absorbs heat, and more quickly robs the bees of that element so essential to life.

Mold in bee houses is usually looked upon as something undesirable, and I will admit that its appearance is far from pleasant. But we must not forget that, in a certain sense, it is a plant growing in warmth and moisture, and that the conditions necessary for its development may not be injurious to the bees.

A very damp cellar ought to be warm enough for the development of mold. But the cellar need not be damp. It can be made both warm and dry. These matters of temperature and moisture are under our control. Either by fires, or by going deeper into the earth, preferably the latter, the proper temperature can be attained.

Some bee keepers have asserted that cellars dug in clay or hard pan are more difficult to keep dry than when dug in sandy or gravelly soil. Cellars in hard pan or even in clay, can be much improved by digging down two or three feet and filling with stones at first, then with gravel, and finishing up with a covering of cement.

Bees and Horticulture.

One would be surprised at the amount of work one colony of bees can do in this distributing pollen in an orchard, and by no means does it require any great number of colonies to completely pollinize an ordinary orchard. One honey bee will visit several hundred blossoms during the day, and if this is true, how many blossoms will 25,000 bees (the number in a fair colony during fruit bloom) visit during the day? Hence a few colonies of bees in close proximity to an ordinary orchard will completely execute the job.

If the weather is favorable bees will go long distances to visit orchards, and I have known them to go in large numbers as far as eight miles. I had a good opportunity to test this at my present locality, and none nearer than 50 miles distant. On several occasions I found my bees on the bloom of a peach orchard just eight miles on air line. But we cannot expect to receive full benefits at such distances or anything like it on account of weather inclemencies. The weather also has much to do in preventing bees from thus visiting the blossoms on account of its being too cold for the bees to leave the hives.

ORDINANCE PROHIBITING STORING OF AUTOMOBILE TRUCK IN CITY STREETS

BE IT ORDAINED, by the Common Council of the City of Greencastle, Indiana, that:

It shall be, and it is hereby made, unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, the owner or operator of any automobile truck, to leave and permit any such truck to remain in and occupy any public street in the residential districts of the city of Greencastle, Indiana, at any given place, during and over night and to exceed a period of time of four hours in the daytime, except in the necessary act and time of loading and unloading any such truck. It being the intention and purpose of this ordinance to prohibit the storing, lodging and parking of automobile trucks in the streets of said city.

Any person, persons, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction thereof before the Mayor of said city, forfeit and pay to said city of Greencastle a sum not less than five dollars and not more than twenty five dollars for each and every violation thereof.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication for two weeks consecutively, once each week, in the Greencastle Banner and in the Greencastle Herald, daily newspapers of the two dominant political parties, printed and published in the city of Greencastle, Indiana.

This ordinance presented to and approved by me, this 28th day of December, 1920.

E. Rupert Bartley Mayor of the City of Greencastle, Indiana.

2d, Dec 29 Jan. 5

OUR TIME,
knowledge
and experience
in the printing
business.

For Sale

When you are in need of something in this line
DON'T FORGET THIS

The Oil Well and the Oil Whale

THE miracle of mechanical development which has revolutionized the world and has changed man's habit of life, even in the remotest wilderness, was made possible by the discovery of oil in 1858, and the development of oil refining, in which the Standard Oil Company was a pioneer and leader.

With the development of the petroleum industry came a cheap, efficient, easily secured lubricant, capable of keeping the bearings of the heaviest machinery running cool and without friction.

It is the thin film of mineral oil which has made possible the great mechanical inventions of the modern world. When population was scarce and widely scattered, the surplus animal and vegetable fats were sufficient to grease the simple machinery of that day, but with the vast development of mechanical power these sources of lubricants would be quite inadequate.

The old system and the new may be visualized by comparing the "grease rag" of Madeira with the marvelous automatic force feed lubrication in your automobile. In Madeira the native walks ahead of his team, smearing the cobblestones with a grease rag, while you drive comfortably, because petroleum has made automatic lubrication possible.

Correct lubrication is the life of industry, and correct lubrication depends entirely upon petroleum. All other products of crude oil, while adding much to the prosperity, comfort and gaiety of the world, could be given up without the disastrous consequences which would follow the elimination of the petroleum lubricants.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) manufactures a large number of oils and greases, each designed to meet an especial need. To serve industry better, the Company maintains a staff of lubricating experts whose business it is to study the problems of individual industries, and determine the lubricants necessary to increase the efficiency of machinery, and to prolong its life.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is proud of its position as the manufacturer of the lubricants used by so large a number of important industries throughout the nation.

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